STOLOVA, O.

Development of health care in the socialist society. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.6:537-540 Je'64

1. Vedouci odboru pece o zenu a dite ministerstva zdravotnictvi.

[illegible], [illegible], MUDr.; [illegible], [illegible], MUDr. (deceased)

Perinatal mortality in the Czechoslovakian SSR and international comparisons. Cesk. zdrav. 12 no.9:428-431 S '64.

1. Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi, odbor pece o zenu a dite.

STOLOVA, O., MUDr.

The New Document and problems in maternal and child care.
Cesk. zdrav. 12 no.10:477-480 O '64.

1. Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi.

STOLOVA, O.

20 Years of social welfare for women and children in Czechoslovakia. Cesk. pediat. 20 no.6:449-452 Ja '65.

1. Odbor pece o zenu a dite ministerstva zdravotnictvi v Praze.

…/007/072
…/044/62/…
C-11/0…

AUTHOR: Stolova, Ye.S.

TITLE: Two methods for constructing a curve of 3-rd order

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 67, abstract 5A423. ("Tr. Kiyovsk. in-ta inzh. vodn. kh-va, 1959, vyp. 8, 145-148)

TEXT: Two methods for constructing curves of 3rd order are given:
1. The parabola $y^2 = 2x$ is given in the orthogonal cartesian system of coordinates Oxy. A variable straight line $y = kx$ of the bushel (O) intersects the parabola at point C, which is orthogonally projected on Oy at point B. To the point M, which is symmetrical to [illegible] relative to the straight line $y = kx$, belongs a curve of 3rd order.
2. Point N, which is the orthogonal projection of M on the straight line BC, describes another curve of 3rd order. The equations of the resulting curves are given.

Card 1/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5674

Smogorzhevskiy, Aleksandr Stepanovich, and Yelena Samsonovna Stolova

Spravochnik po teorii ploskikh krivykh tret'yego poryadka (Handbook on the Theory of Plane Curves of the Third Order) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1961. 263 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Yu. I. Levin; Tech. Ed.: S. S. Gavrilov.

PURPOSE : This book is intended for scientists and engineers studying the theory of curves and for instructors and students of mathematics at universities and pedagogical institutes.

COVERAGE: The book covers almost all available information on the theory of plane curves of the third order and systematically summarizes the material concerning this theory dating from Newton's time (1704) to 1950. The book does not present proofs except in a few instances, but gives a

Card 1/6

STOLOVICH, L.K., uchitel' khimii

Connection between the teaching of chemistry and the textile industry. Khim.v shkole 18 no.2:20-23 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy 26-y sredney shkoly g. Kostromy.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)
(Education, Cooperative)

USIK, A.A.; STOLOVICH, Z.B.

Re-examine the prevailing official standards for raw leather. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.6:8-10 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Leather industry--Standards)

MANUYLOVA, N.S., kand. khimich. nauk; STOLOVITSKAYA, M.M., inzh.; VEBER, S.I., inzh.

Effect of the structure and texture of perlitic rock on its expansibility. Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.25:46-53 '62
(MIRA 17:8)

GORDASHEVSKIY, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BROYDO, TS.I., inzh.;
STOLOVITSKAYA, M.M., inzh.

Phosphorus anhydrite binding material. Stroi.mat. 8 no.7:34-35
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Binding materials)

BEDCHER, A.M.; YEREMINA, A.S.; STOLOVITSKIY, B.M.

Geology, and oil and gas potentials of the Kurchanskaya test area.
Trudy KF VNII no.4:267-284 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Krasnodar Territory--Petroleum geology)
(Krasnodar Territory--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; YEREMINA, A.S.; STOLOVITSKIY, B.M.

Distribution of oil and gas potentials of upper Miocene reservoir rocks in the western Kuban trough based on logging data. Trudy KF VNII no.6:91-105 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kuban-Azov Lowland--Oil well logging)
(Kuban-Azov Lowland--Gas well logging)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; MATYUKHIN, A.F.; STOLOVITSKIY, B.M.

Reservoir rocks of the Albian gas-bearing horizon in the Yeisk-Berezan' region of the Scythian Platform. Trudy KF VNII no.6:260-276 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Krasnodar Territory--Gas, Natural--Geology)

DOROSHENKO, V.I.; STOLOVITSKIY, B.M.

Possibility of determining the physical properties of rocks by measuring the diffusion-adsorption potentials and the currents caused by them. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.4:50-52 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neftegazovogo instituta.

ALADATOV, G.M.; BEDCHER, A.Z.; NIKIFOROV, B.M.; STOLOVITSKIY, G.M.;
SHARDANOV, A.N.

Boundary of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic in the Yeisk-Berezan' region of the Scythian Platform. Trudy KF VNII no.6:113-121 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Krasnodar Territory--Geology, Structural)

STOLOVITSKIY, V.

Grading of drivers' qualifications must be maintained. Za rul. 19 no. 2:7 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy filialom no.1 uchebnogo kombinata Glavmosavtotransa.
(Automobile drivers)

STOLOVITSKIY, V.

Is this untimely? Za rul. 20 no.3:30 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy filialom No.1 Uchebnogo kombinata Glavnogo upravleniya gruzovogo avtotransporta Mosgorispolkoma.
(Automobile drivers)

STOLOVITSKIY, Ye.

"A battery super-heterodyne model made by Stolovitskiy."

So. Radio, Vol. 1, p. 22, 1952

L 12467-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pz-6/Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-10
AFWL/ASD(a)-5/ESD(dp)/ESD(t) AT/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4047345 S/0139/64/000/005/0028/0033

B

AUTHOR: Kopy*lov, Yu. A.; Trofimova, T. N.; Stolovitskiy, Yu. M.; Nemchenko, A. M.

TITLE: Certain laws governing photoconduction in liquid organic semiconductors

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 5, 1964, 28-33

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, liquid organic semiconductor, photoconducting iodomethane, chlorobenzene, bromobenzene, ethyl ether

ABSTRACT: An intensive investigation of photoconductivity in liquid organic semiconductors has been started at the Dnepropetrovsk Civil Engineering Institute. The absorption spectra, electrical conductivity, and photoconductivity were measured for methylene iodide chlorobenzene, iodobemzene, or bromobenzene, and their binary systems with ethyl ether. It was found that in the binary systems, photoconductivity changed from positive to negative at certain values of the haloorganic compound concentration. In one-component samples the photoconductivity-exciting radiation wavelength is close to the long-

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L 12467-63
ACCESSION NR: AP4047345

wave absorption edge, while in binary systems having negative photoconductivity it lies far above the wavelength limits of intrinsic absorption. In the absorption band of the system the character of the negative photoconductivity changes; for bromobenzene negative photoconductivity changes to positive. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'ny*y institut (Dnepropetrovsk Civil Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Apr63	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: SS, EM
NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 3126

Card 2/2

L 39405-65 EPA(s)-2/EWA(h)/EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/T Pc-4/Pt-10/Ps-6/Peb
IJP(c) AT/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006060 S/0139/65/000/001/0106/0112

AUTHOR: Kopylov, Yu. A.; Trofimova, T. N.; Stolovitskiy, Yu. M.; Nemchenko, A. M.

TITLE: Investigation of causes of negative photoconductivity 21 in liquid organic semiconductors 6

55 B

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 1, 1965, 106-112

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor 21, photoconductivity, negative photoconductivity, photoconductivity quenching

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of the applicability of explanations of negative photoconductivity in solid semiconductors to liquid binary systems made up of diethyl ether and organic halide derivatives. An experiment performed in the authors' laboratory on a system comprising diethyl ether and one of the halide derivatives of benzene or methane is briefly described and indicates that explanations based on the assumption that the active radiation is absorbed in the surface layer of the semiconductor are not applicable, and that the only usable explanations must be based on the notion of a decrease in carrier density under the influence of radiation. A model previously developed by the authors (Kopylov, Izv.

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L 39405-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006060

AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 24, 2, 1960 and Izv. vuzov SSSR, Fizika, no. 6, 1963) is further extended. This mechanism deals with the occurrence of charge carriers, their drift in the electric field, and recombination, and is used to set up equations for the equilibrium states and for the conditions under which positive and negative photoconductivity and temperature or optical quenching of the photoconductivity can be observed. The resultant short-range order model scheme and the equations are in qualitative agreement with the previously performed measurements of the variation of photoconductivity in the investigated liquids. The model incorporates the formal elements of the band model, agrees with the experimentally established presence of nonradiative transitions, and does not contradict any other electric and photoelectric properties of the liquids. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Engineering-Construction Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, OC

NR REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 58320-65 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EEC(t) Pz-6/Pc-4/Pr-4/
Pt-7 IJP(c) AT/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5011388 UR/0139/65/000/002/0112/0118 62 61 B

AUTHORS: Kopylov, Yu. A.; Stolovitskiy, Yu. M.; Trofimova, T. N.

TITLE: Photoconductivity of the methylene iodide -- diethyl ether system 21

SOURCE: 4 IVUZ. Fizika, no. 2, 1965, 112-118

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, 15 photoconductivity, methylene iodide, diethyl ether, photocurrent, absorption spectrum, photoconductivity kinetics

ABSTRACT: The liquid semiconductor made up by mixing methylene iodide with diethyl ether was investigated by means of a procedure described by the authors earlier (Izv. vuzov SSSR Fizika, No. 5, 28, 1964). The liquids were carefully cleaned before the tests. The experiments show that increasing methylene iodide content, the long wave boundary of the continuous-absorption region shifts towards the longer wavelengths, and this shift is proportional to the logarithm of the concentration. This is accompanied by a

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L 58320-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011388

O

change in the kinetics of the photoconductivity when the semiconductor is exposed to integral light. The laws governing the photocurrent in the system in question differ from those in other liquid organic semiconductors, owing to the long lifetime of the three dissociated states. The experimental data obtained disclose a regular transition from negative to positive photoconductivity, depending on the concentration of the methylene iodide and the spectral composition of the radiation. The parameters which determine the photoconductivity are calculated with the aid of kinetic equations that take into account the distinguishing feature of this particular system. The concentration and the lifetime of the binary complexes and the carriers are determined and tabulated. The activation energy of the carriers is smaller than the energy of viscous flow of the system, thus suggesting that the conductivity is of the p-type. The results of the calculations are in agreement with the assumed model and with experiment. It is therefore deduced that the kinetic equations based on the model

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011388

employed in the paper can be used for a quantitative analysis of liquid organic semiconductor systems. Original article has: 5 figures, 13 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy inzhinerno-stroitel'nyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Engineering and Construction Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP,OC

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 35088-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006702 S/0076/65/039/002/0491/0493

22
21
B

AUTHOR: Kopylov, Yu. A.; Trofimova, T. N.; Stolovitskiy, Yu. M.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of monohalo substituted benzenes and their diethyl ether solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 2, 1965, 491-493

TOPIC TAGS: monohalobenzene, organic liquid conductivity, organic solution conductivity, chlorobenzene conductivity, bromobenzene conductivity, iodobenzene conductivity

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of chlorobenzene, bromobenzene, iodobenzene, and their solutions in diethyl ether. The results for the specific conductivities were close to data found in the scientific literature (J. Hart, A. G. Mungall, Trans. Amer. Inst. elect. Engrs., pt. 3, 34, 1295, 1958). Attempts to give a theoretical interpretation of the observed effects proved unsuccessful. In spite of the semiconductor character of the temperature-conductivity relationships, it is very hard to pass judgement on the electrical conductivity mechanisms of the studied liquids. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 figure, and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 35088-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006702

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk engineering-construction institute)

SUBMITTED: 18Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, EM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6002077 SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/65/000/006/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Kopylov, YU. A.; Stolovitskiy, YU. M. 80

ORG: Dnepropetrovsk Engineering-Construction Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut)

21

TITLE: Investigation of the dependence of the negative photoconductivity in organic liquids on the irradiation intensity and on the potential difference

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 6, 1965, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, organic semiconductor, volt ampere characteristic, halide, diethyl ether, electron recombination, light absorption, electron emission, metastable state

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experiment described was to check on the applicability of a previously developed model for the occurrence of negative photoconductivity in liquid organic semiconductors (Izv. Vuzov SSSR, Fizika, No. 2, 1965). The measurements were made by a technique described in the earlier papers. The investigations were made on binary systems of diethyl ether with one of the halide derivatives of methane or benzene. The dependence on the irradiation intensity and on the potential difference was obtained by using stationary values of the current, established after several dozen seconds following the start of the irradiation. The results show that the volt-ampere dependence characteristic is linear, and the lux-ampere characteristic is given by a complicated curve which becomes hyperbolic at sufficiently high intensity. The results of the experiments are discussed in light of the previously

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~~L 25683-66~~

ACC NR: AP6002077

developed model, according to which absorption of light of a definite spectral composition causes release of electrons from their metastable positions, and this in turn leads to recombination with holes so that the conductivity of the sample decreases. The obtained volt-ampere characteristics and conductivity curves agree with this model. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 21831-66 EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m) IJP(c) AT/RM/DS/WW

ACC NR: AP6003498 SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/001/0057/0061

50
48

AUTHOR: Kopylov, Yu. A.; Stolovitskiy, Yu. M.

ORG: Dnepropetrovsk Civil Engineering Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Study of the rapidly relaxing photoconductivity component in organic liquids

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 57-61

TOPIC TAGS: methyl iodide, photoconductivity, free electron

ABSTRACT: The causes of negative photoconductivity in ether solutions of iodobenzene and methylene iodide were studied. According to an existing hypothesis, positive photoconductivity is caused by intermolecular transition of the electron after its excitation and subsequent dissociation of the resultant complex into current carriers in the form of molecular ions:

$$AB \xrightarrow{h\nu} AB^{*} \to A_{+}B^{-} \xrightarrow{U} A_{+} + B^{-}. \qquad (1)$$

To explain linear recombination, it is assumed that recombination occurs not by

UDC: 621.315.592 : 547-14

Card 1/3

L 21831-66
ACC NR: AP6003498

direct contact of A_+ and B^-, but through electrons freed from the metastable location in molecule B by radiation and by thermal motion. It is further assumed that the freed electron jumps rapidly without entering the secondary metastable state and terminates its travel by collision with electron vacancy A_+. Here the rate of recombination is determined by the number of freed electrons and is a linear function of the concentration of molecular ions B^-. The negative photoconductivity occurs when photoinduced recombination dominates the above current producing process (1). According to the hypothesis the negative photoconductivity should be preceded by some increase in photoconductivity due to the appearance of the mobile transition electrons which have a short lifespan. They thus contribute a small fraction of the total electroconductivity. Experimental verification of this effect will then serve as additional evidence in favor of the above hypothesis. The experiments were conducted in ether solutions of iodobenzene and methyl iodide. The measurement circuit consisted of an impedance bridge with a cathodic follower having an amplification coefficient close to unity. An SI-1 oscillograph with linear time sweep served as the recording instrument. This circuit records only those transition processes which occur at frequencies above 1 CB and registers relative electroconductivity changes $\Delta\sigma$ down to $\Delta\sigma/\sigma = 10^{-6}$. The conductivity cell was irradiated with square wave ultraviolet pulses. It was found that in the initial period of

L 21831-66

ACC NR: AP6003498

irradiation, the fast relaxing component reaches $\Delta\sigma/\sigma$ = 0.01-0.03, but rapidly decreases along with the total decrease in conductivity and after 20-40 sec stabilizes at the $\Delta\sigma/\sigma \approx 10^{-5}$ level. It was established that the fast relaxing [illegible] component is excited by radiation in the same spectral interval as negative photoconductivity. The photoactive spectral region does not completely overlap the self absorption band of solution and depends on the dissolved substance. This fact indicates that the electron is associated with B molecules, the halogen derivatives or products of their photochemical decomposition and not with solvent molecules. The long wavelength excitation boundary of the fast relaxing component may be used for the determination of the energy of capture of the electron. This energy is equal to 2.95 ev for methyl iodide solution and 3.24 ev for iodobenzene solution in diethyl ether. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Dec64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

nat

ACC NR: AP7005518 SOURCE CODE: UR/0379/66/002/005/0641/0648

AUTHOR: Stolovitskiy, Yu. M.; Yevstigneyev, V. B.

ORG: Photosynthesis Institute, AN SSSR (Institut fotosinteza AN SSSR); Biochemistry Institute im. A. N. Bakh, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biokhimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the change in electrical conductivity during photochemical reactions in safranine T solutions

SOURCE: Teoreticheskaya i eksperimental'naya khimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 641-648

TOPIC TAGS: safranine T, photochemistry, phenyl compound, hydrazine derivative, dye chemical, pyridine

ABSTRACT: The effect of decrease in electrical conductivity during illumination at +20 to -30°C was studied in the presence of phenylhydrazine in a pyridine solution of safranine (10^{-4}-10^{-6} M) and also certain dyes similar in structure to the latter (methylene blue and Nile, belonging to the thiazine and oxazine class). It is postulated that the conductivity decrease is due to a decrease in the mobility of the cation of the dye as a result of the formation of a complex between the cation and the molecule of the reductant (phenylhydrazine), from which an electron is transferred to the dye. It is shown experimentally that a change in conditions may change the sign of the effect, i. e., cause an increase in conductivity during illumination; this may be due to the capacity of the molecule to change from an oxidant to a reductant. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Apr66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

L 30405-66 EWT(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m) IJP(c) AT/[illegible]

ACC NR: AP6008091 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/002/0389/0394

64
B

AUTHOR: Kopylov, Yu. A.; Stolovitskiy, Yu. M.; Trofimova, T.N.

ORG: Dnepropetrovsk Engineering-Construction Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the nature of the processes determining the presence of photoconductivity in organic liquids

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 2, 1966, 389-394

TOPIC TAGS: methane, benzene, halogen, photoconductivity, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors performed an experimental investigation of the processes accompanying photoconductivity in liquids and solutions containing halogen derivatives of methane and benzene. The photoconductivity is not accompanied either by recombination luminescence, or phosphorescence with a duration of persistence above 10^{-4} sec. Consequently, the appearance of current carriers and their recombination occurs through the stage of degradation of the energy of the optic excitation into thermal kinetic energy. The authors established no variation of spectral absorption which relax together with photoconductivity, but established a yield of molecular iodine. The irreversible variations in the absorption spectra do not have a direct relationship to photoconductivity. The reason for the appearance of photocurrent carriers is the intermolecular charge transfer occurring as a secondary stage after the optical excitation. Possible mechanisms are proposed for the

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.14

L 30405-66

ACC NR: AP6008091

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processes. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,10/ SUBM DATE: 11Dec64 / ORIG REF: 015 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 CC

[illegible], F.

Observing obligatory technical requirements. p.146

SKLAR A KERAMIK. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha

Vol. 4, no. 6, June 1954

East European Accessions List Vol. 5 No. 1 Jan. 1956

ZEMAN, E.; STOLFA, K.

Modern technology helps the physicians. Cas. lek. cesk. 104
no.38:1050-1053 24 S '65.

1. Vyvoje vyzkumny ustav zdravotnicke techniky Prema Brno
(reditel J. Kozumplik).

STOLPA, K.

Laboratory gas meters for corrosive gases. Jemna mech opt 6 no.3:92 Mr '61.

STOLPA, K.

Velocity gas meters. Jemna mech opt 6 no.4:98-102 Ap '61.

1. Presna mechanika, Stara Tura, zavod Brno.

(Gas meters)

STOLPA, Karel

A new design of the Volumetr Prema gas meter. Energetika Cz 11 no.7:351-352 Jl '61.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Engr J. BRENREITER and Karel STOLPA, "Fine Mechanics" Development Institute (Vyvojovy zavod Presna mechanika), Brno.

"Central Network of Oxygen, Suction and Compressed Air in Medical Establishments."

Prague, Zdravotni Technika a Vzduchotechnika, Vol 5, No 6, 1962; pp 253-258.

Abstract: The need for, and usefulness of, central supply for the centripetal usage of O_2, negative and positive pressure air should be as evident as the corresponding networks for gas, electric current, air conditioning. Various types of such installations for O_2 are described. Table, schematic, 4 photographs; 2 Czech, 1 Soviet and 1 German reference.

1/1

STOLPA, K.

Replacement of accumulator batteries in laboratories. Jemna mech opt 8 no.6:190 Je '63.

[illegible], K.

[illegible] manufacturing. Jemna mech opt
[illegible] no.4:1-55 [illegible]

1. [illegible]

L 31296-66

ACC NR: AP6022135 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0031/65/000/008/0267/0269

66
B

AUTHOR: Stolpa, K.

ORG: VUZT, Prague

TITLE: Volumetr-prema gas flowmeter

SOURCE: Jemna mechanika a optika, no. 8, 1965, 267-269

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, gas flow, high pressure, rotational flow

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the drawbacks of the gas meter systems hitherto currently used for measuring great flows of gas at high working pressures, and substantiates and describes a new gas flowmeter in which a rotary wheel rotates with the axis of rotation in the direction of flow. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 14 / SUBM DATE: 12May65

Card 1/1 cc

UDC: 681.122

0915

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] with ...

4

[illegible] the cavity by an [illegible] a more detailed description of the design and the [illegible] on the accuracy of the instrument, results of test measurements [illegible] It was found that the electrical [illegible] of the [illegible] agreement with those of the [illegible] The calibration curve of the [illegible] necessitating an extreme precision, [illegible] dimensions, however, the results [illegible] offset by the [illegible] production [illegible] later [illegible] tests. [illegible] Soviet-bloc and [illegible] non-Soviet- [illegible] the English-language publications [illegible] Engineering [illegible] Technique of microwave measurements. [illegible] Radiation Laboratory series, New York [illegible].

ASSOCIATION: Tesla [illegible], [illegible] National Enterprise, Research [illegible] (Tesla [illegible], National Enterprise, [illegible]

Card [illegible]

S/[illegible]/62/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]
[illegible]/[illegible]

Cavity oscillators with ...

and Development Plant in [illegible]

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1961

Card 3/3

STULTER, A.D.

New developments in the techniques and equipment of leather and shoe manufactures of Leningrad. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.3: 4-,3 of insert. Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Upravleniya kozhevenno-obuvnoy i mekhovoy promyshlennosti.
(Leningrad--Leather industry)
(Leningrad--Shoe manufacture)

ACC NR: [illegible] (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0326/66/013/005/0906/0910

AUTHOR: Khaskin, I. G.; Stolper, A. L., Tsybul'skaya, G. N.

ORG: Kiev Branch, State All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Chlorine Industry (Kiyevskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlornoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Herbicidal activity of certain aromatic derivatives of dichloroacetamide

SOURCE: Fiziologiya rasteniy, v. 13, no. 5, 1966, 906-910

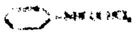
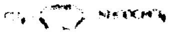
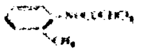
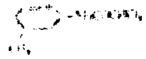
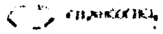
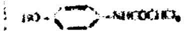
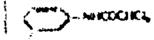
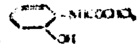
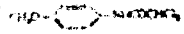
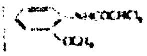
TOPIC TAGS: herbicide, aromatic compound, dichloroacetamide , plant physiology, weed killer, dichloride, amide

ABSTRACT: Results of preliminary tests of the physiological activity of a series of aromatic dichloroacetamide derivatives on mono- and di-cotyledonous seeds are reported. Results of treating the seeds with these preparations are shown in the table. Physiological activity depends on chemical structure. Nos. 19—21 were practically inactive and the greatest effects were shown by compounds 1, 9, 10, 15, and 23. Compound no. 1 was most effective against monocots. Compounds no. 2, 6, 7, 15, 17, and 18 were not very selective. The physiological activity of aryldichloroacetamides is due to their antagonism to certain amino acids necessary for the vital activities of the plant.

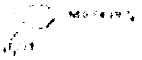
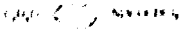
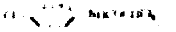
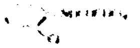
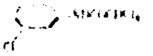
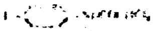
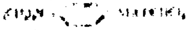
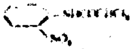
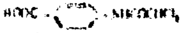
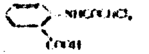
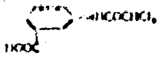
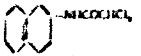
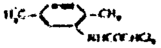
Card 1/4 UDC: 631.547+632.954

ACC NR: AP6031992

Table 1. Effects of certain N-aryl-dichloroacetamides on germinating seeds of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants

Preparation No.	Name	Chemical formula	Melting point (°C)	[illegible]			[illegible]		
				Germination, % of controls	Length, % of controls		Germination, % of controls	Length, % of controls	
					Root	Stem		Root	Stem
1	2,2-dichloroacetamide		115–118	0	0	0	20.6	61.3	52.6
2	2,2-dichloro-p-acetotoluidide		152–153	87.4	9.7	61.4	26.4	20.9	23.1
3	2,2-dichloro-o-acetotoluidide		131–132	86.3	7.8	77.3	20.6	60.0	83.8
4	2,2-dichloro-m-acetotoluidide		95–96	21.3	33.0	26.6	31.0	21.5	40.9
5	2,2-dichloro-N-benzylacetamide		95.5–96.5	56.9	16.0	34.8	15.7	26.6	77.2
6	2,2-dichloro-p-hydroxyacetanilide		135–137	94.2	36.0	81.7	34.8	36.1	57.4
7	2,2-dichloro-m-hydroxyacetanilide		140–142	91.0	61.9	87.5	27.0	80.6	77.1
8	2,2-dichloro-o-hydroxyacetanilide		132–133	93.8	27.2	61.3	31.4	34.1	26.2
9	2,2-dichloro-p-acetanisidide		130–131	0	5	0	2.2	2.0	2.2
10	2,2-dichloro-o-acetanisidide		83–84	53.9	7.7	34.8	36.3	36.9	96.1

Card 2/4

11	2,2-[illegible]-m-[illegible]		17-18	63.8	6.4	8.2	24.0	31.1	33.1
12	2,2-dichloro-p-acetophenetidide		130.5-131.5	88.6	22.6	31.4	86.5	97.6	47.7
13	2,2-dichloro-p-chloroacetanilide		136-137	70.2	8.6	33.0	100.4	29.2	48.8
14	2,2-dichloro-o-chloroacetanilide		143-145	64.0	[illegible]	30.9	83.7	100.1	84.2
15	2,2-dichloro-m-chloroacetanilide		96-99	65.8	4.5	6.2	61.4	8.3	12.0
16	2,2-dichloro-p-iodoacetanilide		145-146	53.0	16.2	56.6	74.5	86.0	66.0
17	2,2-dichloro-p-dimethylaminoacetanilide		171-173	23.9	17.6	23.0	87.5	5.7	83.0
18	2,2-dichloro-o-nitroacetanilide		78-80	57.0	44.0	40.4	13.0	34.8	44.8
19	2,2-dichloro-p-carboxyacetanilide		242-243	93.5	107.1	102.3	95.8	104.1	34.8
20	2,2-dichloro-o-carboxyacetanilide		176-178	88.8	73.5	83.8	81.9	53.8	88.8
21	2,2-dichloro-m-carboxyacetanilide		248-249	80.5	61.7	77.0	99.8	76.9	98.7
22	2,2-dichloro-β-acetonaphthalide		163-163.5	88.6	63.6	41.0	104.5	77.7	64.1
23	2,2-dichloroaceto-p-xylidide		155-156	40.0	6.8	19.7	67.0	63.2	68.0
24	Control	Water	0	90	100	100	95	100	100

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ACC NR: AP6031992

The toxophoric group is a $CHCl_2$ group in the alpha position in
the amide which corresponds to the CH_2NH_2 in amino acids. It
is not conclusive, however, that dichloroacetamides behave like
enzymes. When iodine is substituted for chlorine in the p-
position, substitution capacity is increased but herbicidal
activity is decreased. The most effective compound was 2,2-
dichloro-p-acetanisidide. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/

Card [illegible]

SOV/68-59-8-15/32

AUTHOR: Stolper, A.M.

TITLE: An Automatic Control of Acidity of Mother Liquor in Saturators (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye kislotnosti matochnogo rastvora saturatorov)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The automatic control of acidity of mother liquor in ammonia saturators is based on a continuous recording of pH of the liquor with glass and calomel electrodes placed in a special tank from stainless steel included in the flow system: crystal separator-saturator. Whenever the pH of the liquor falls below a given level a motor relay, connected to the pH indicator, puts an electric motor, which opens a tap supplying acid etc, into operation. Thus by increasing or cutting the supply of acid to the saturator the acidity of the mother liquor is maintained within 5-7%. The quality of sulphate produced at a constant acidity improved (an increase

Card 1/2

SOV/68-59-8-15/32

An Automatic Control of Acidity of Mother Liquor in Saturators

in the size of crystals). There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Yenakiyevo Coking Works)

Card 2/2

DENSHCHIKOV, I.Ye.; KOZLOV, N.S.; VARSHAVER, G.N.; STOLPER, A.M.

Electric tensometric scales for lorry cars. Koks i khim. no.2:61-63 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Scales) (Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

STOLPER, I. G.

I-15

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31847

Author : Usk I.A., Stolper I.G.

Title : The Search for Procedures that Improve tne Quality of Shale Gasoline

Orig Pub: Sb.: Goryuchiye slantsy. Khimiya i tekhnologiya, No 2, Tallin, Est. gos. izd-vo, 1956, 213-220

Abstract: On the basis of laboratory investigations the following technological conditions are recommended for the production of stable shale gasoline: 1) the use, in the alkali-acid refining method, of concentrated aqueous solution of

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31847

NaOH, which ensures complete removal of S- and O-containing compounds; 2) conducting the rectification at a temperature not above 120°; 3) after rectification the gasoline must be washed with a solution of sodium plubate or NaOH, until the reaction for mercaptans is negative; 4) after neutralization the gasoline is stabilized with antioxidants. Increase of the induction period of shale gasoline, which is characterized by a specific, groupwise composition, to the length of the induction period of petroleum gasoline, can be achieved only after the removal of 80% of the total unsaturated

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-15
and Their Application

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31847

portion of the components, which is impracticable from the standpoint of commercial product yield.

Card 3/3

CA

Present and prospective status of the construction of plants for the production of technical oxygen. I. P. Usyukin. *Kislorod* 3, No. 5, 1-10(1946).—Various types of the Linde-Fränkl plant are described, along with other large plants. **Technological scheme of the Linde-Fränkl oxygen plant and the peculiarities of its cold cycle.** M. B. Stolper. *Ibid.* 18-23. **Search for new processes for the production of pure oxygen.** A. F. Ivanov. *Ibid.* 35-8. A review of work done in the U.S. during the war. **Low-pressure plant of the Clark Firm for the production of gaseous oxygen.** N. F. Reshetnikov and I. P. Ishkin. *Ibid.* 26-34.—The semiportable equipment described uses a cold cycle operating between pressures of 5.5 and 7.0 atms. Through *Chem. Zentr.* 1948, I, 1096.

M. G. Moore

STOLPER, Mikhail Borisovich.

"Technological Scheme of Linde-Frankl Oxygen Plant and Some Features of Its Refrigeration Cycle," Kislorod, No. 5, 1946; "Manufacture of Argon," ibid., No. 1, 1947;

Br. Abs.

B1-3 Acids, Alkalis, Salts,
Non-Metallic Elements.

Argon production. (a) I. P. Ishkin. (b) M. B. [illegible] (Bull. U.S.S.R. State Bd. Prod. Util. Oxygen, 1947, 6, 75—80, 80—87.—R. T.
Lectures.

STOLPER, M.B.

"Concerning a Rational Scheme of Working up Air for Obtaining Krypton," Ibid., . No. 6, -1947;

[illegible], M. B.

STOL[illegible], M. B. "A new method of calculating the rectification of a trinary mixture", Kislorod, 1948, No. 6, p. 5-15.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7 1949).

STOLPER, M.B., inzh.; KATIN, N.F., inzh.; BRODYANSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Answers to readers. Kislorod 10 no.5:44-45 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Gases)

AUTHOR: Stolper, M. B., Engineer 67-1-4/20

TITLE: On the Adherence of Liquid to the Columns of the Air Fractionating Apparatuses (Zavisaniye zhidkosti v kolonnakh vozdukhorazdelitel'nykh apparatov)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 19[illegible] Nr 1, pp. 30-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the reasons for the interruption of the operation of air fractionating apparatuses of oxygen stations are described. The adherence of liquid (liquid oxygen or nitrogen) to the inner walls and basins ("plates") of the columns of the apparatuses is described as the main reason for these interruptions. As an example the functionating of the apparatuses KT-3600, K -300-2 and K -150-41 is given. These apparatuses contain 2 kinds of columns: the lower and the upper columns. In the chapter: Adherence of Liquid in the Lower Columns it is found that normal resistance in these columns of the apparatuses amounts to 75-90 cm of the water column. The increase of resistance by 10-15% shows that the adherence causing the interruption has started in the interior of the column.

Card 1/3

On the Adherence of Liquid to the Columns of the Air Fractionating Apparatuses

67-1-4/20

Under certain conditions it may cause an increase up to 150 cm of the water column. Such interruptions usually take-place towards the end of the operation. However, they may take place already earlier due to wrong manipulation with throttle valves or due to wrong regulation of rectiffcation as well as to impurities of any kind etc. The liquid which adhered to this (lower) column is then thrown into the tubes of the condenser and thus, heat distribution is interrupted. The addition of the lacking heat can be compensated only by the increase of pressure in this column which actually takes place. Normal operation can be restored by opening the throttle valves and closing them slowly. In the chapter: The Adherence of Liquid in the Upper Column, it is said that this column has 36 basins in its interior, that normal resistance in this column is 100-110 cm of the water column which may increase at the moment of adherence to 150-160 cm; due to this fact the liquid is then thrown into the heat exchanger and into the regenerators which can be observed by the long drawn sound instead of a distinct short

Card 2/3

On the Adherence of Liquid to the Columns of the Air Fractionating Apparatuses 67-1-4/20

sound heard at the switching of the regenerators. A table is given in this paper illustrating all sighs of interruption of the function of both columns mentioned and its effects in connection with the adherence of the liquid. There are 2 figures, 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Oxygen-Adherence-Effects

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Stolper, K.B., Consulting Engineer 67-58-3-12/18

TITLE: Technical Consultation (Tekhnicheskaya konsul'tatsiya)
Reply to Readers' Questions (Otvety chitatelyam)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, [illegible] Nr 3, pp. 44-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To Tov.A.A.Sidorov, Roslavl', Smolensk District:
Question: In the oxygen apparatus S-30 the heat exchange valve usually, but not always freezes. How can this be explained?
Answer: One of the causes of this phenomenon may be that the valve is not tight (it is explained how this can be ascertained). Another reason may be that the liquid gets stuck in the upper column of the air-fractionating apparatus. Part of the liquid is able to flow as far as the valve thus causing it to cool. If this is the case, the resistance of the upper column should be measured, and, if it is found to be too high, it is necessary to search for the fault. In most cases impurities in the cups will be the cause of the trouble.
Question: Starting of the oxygen apparatus often takes 48 to 52 hours. In the evaporizer the liquid appears after 7-9 hours and in the condenser after 24-26 hours. In what way can the time

Card 1/2

Technical Consultation. Reply to Readers' Questions 67-58-3-12/18

needed for starting be reduced ?
Answer: The trouble may be due to the following causes: Reduction of the quantity of air treated, which entails a decrease of the capacity of the apparatus; defective insulation; failure of the liquid to pass beyond the upper column. Reference is made in this case to the same example mentioned in "Kislorod" Nr 1 (1958), pp 30.
Question: Where is it possible to obtain the absorption block for air drying or else the drawings necessary in order to be able to make such a block ?
Answer: These blocks are produced by the Odessa Autogen-Works (Zastava 1-ya, Promyshlennaya ul. Nr 1). The drawings are available from VNIIKIMASh (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Oxygen Apparatus) (Moscow, G-270, P/Ya1392). A schematic drawing was also published in "Kislorod" Nr 3, 1957, p 44.

1. Oxygen--Production 2. Industrial equipment--Performance
3. Industrial equipment--Maintenance

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Denishchuk, B.V., Dovbinshteyn, M.I. Stolper, ~~M.B.~~, Engineers, Borovik-Romanov, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/67-11-5-16/18

TITLE: Answers to the Readers (Otvety chitatelyam)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, Vol 11, Nr 5, pp 69-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under this title questions of readers are answered in brief.
1) Question on the use of certain thermometers and manometers in Soviet oxygen works. Thermometer types for the measurement of introduced air are given and thermometer types for measuring temperature during the process. The types of manometers common in Russia are also mentioned.
2) Why are the nitrogen tubes destroyed at very low temperatures? Due to the dependence of the heat exchanger on the supply from the upper columns, due to the unequal distribution of air between the throttle valve and detander.
3) Which magnetic properties has oxygen? Oxygen is paramagnetic and its magnetism is expressed by the formula

$$\mu = 1 + 4\pi.$$

The dielectric state of some gases is given.
4) On the interruption of the oxygen plant Kg-30 which is necessary every four hours. It is recommended to check the

Card 1/2

GITSEVICH, G.A., inzh., konsul'tant: TOROPOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,
konsul'tant; STOLPER, M.B., inzh., konsul'tant

Answers to the readers. Kislorod 11 no.6:41-43 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Air--Analysis) (Insulating materials)

STOLPER, M.B., inzh.

Concerning technical standards for krypton. Kislorod 12 no.1:25-26 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Krypton) (Xenon)

22988
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D041/D112

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110125

AUTHORS: Golovintsev, A.G., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Arkharov, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Stolper, M.B., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of increased-pressure cycle-processes for obtaining liquid oxygen

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961, 15-19

TEXT: Experiments with increased-pressure cycle-processes for obtaining liquid oxygen were carried out at the MVTU im. Bauman. Increased-pressure cycles have all the advantages of low-pressure cycles and are more economical. Only turbodynamos are used in increased-pressure cycles. The article deals with the following 3 variants: (1) increased-pressure cycle with one turbo-pressure-reducer valve, (2) increased-pressure cycle with two turbo-pressure-reducer-valves and (3) a variation of the latter. Calculations of the systems, given in the article, were made by engineers N. Kruglova, L. Rusanova, Z. Kats, and L. Buchek under the guidance of the authors. The technological system used in variant (1) (Fig. 1) does not differ essentially from the P. L. Kapitsa cycle [Abstracter's note: The Kapitsa cycle is not described in

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D041/D112

Investigation of increased-pressure ...

the article]. The air, which has been compressed in the turbo-compressor 1, enters the regenerators 2, where the moisture and the carbonic acid are frozen out. Then the air is separated into two flows: flow D enters the third regenerator, which has already been cooled by the reverse flow, and after being heated up in the regenerator expands to a pressure of 1.45 At. in the turbo-pressure-reducer-valve 3. Flow R goes through the liquifier 5, where it is partially liquified, and enters column condenser 4; then it is sprayed, passing through recooler 6 and throttle 7. Some of the air D1 is divided in the column. The remainder mixes with flow A, which is leaving the column, and flows into the recoolers 6 and 8. The liquid oxygen K passing through recooler 8 is ready for the consumer, while flow A1 leaves the regenerator and passes into the atmosphere. The experiments were carried out within an air pressure range of 6.5 to 14 At. Variant (2) differs from variant (1) in the following: the compressed air is divided into three flows: one flow is directed into one turbo-pressure-reducer valve where it is expanded to 1.45 At., the second flow is directed into the other turbo-pressure-reducer-valve where it is expanded to 4-4.5 At., and the third flow goes through a liquifier where it is fully liquified. In variant (3), where the system also has two turbo-reducer-valves, the air is separated into two flows only. One flow is directed back into the regenerator and passes

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22990

S/184/61/000/004/003/004
D041/D112

Investigation of the corrosive ......

mium and 15-20% of nickel, it is not more than 1 mA/cm^2, and for steel containing 5% of chromium and 15-23% of nickel, it is not more than 0.2 mA/cm^2. It is concluded that the temperature factor considerably affects the stability limits of the passive state; the higher the temperature, the narrower is the passive state range and the higher the critical current value. Nevertheless, the depassivation effect of the temperature can be decreased by increasing the chromium and nickel content of the steel. The influence of nickel on the variation of the value of the critical passivation current is considerably lower than the influence of chromium. High corrosive properties in 12 N. sulfuric acid solution should be possessed by ХНМ3Д3 (KhNM3D3) steels containing 9-15% of chromium and 19-28% of nickel at 20° C., 15-19% of chromium and 9-28% of nickel at 40°C., 15-19% of chromium and 15-23% of nickel at 60°C., 19% of chromium and 15-23% of nickel at 80°C., and 23% of chromium and 27-28% of nickel at 100°C. The abovementioned data correspond with the gravimetric data obtained by Ye.V. Zolotova (Ref.4: "Stal'", no.6, 1958), and Ye.V. Zolotova and A.A. Babakov (Ref.5: "Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii", t. 30, no.12, 1957). There are 6 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

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D041/D112

Investigation of the corrosive ......

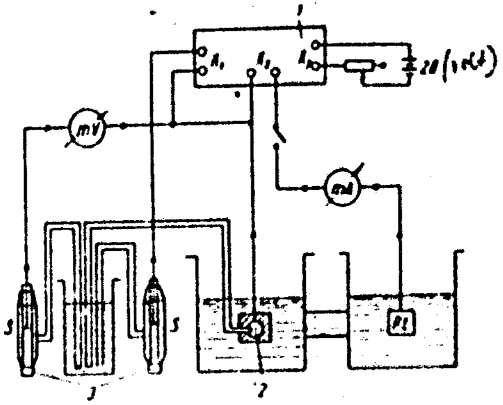

Fig.2: Diagram of the potentiostatic measuring system. 1 - potentiostat; 2 - electrode to be tested; 3 - calomel electrode; K_1 - potentiostatic terminals; K_2 - current terminals; K_3 - terminals.

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S/164/62/000/005/001/003
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Golovintsov, A.G. (Deceased), Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Stolper, M.B., Engineer, and Arkharov, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Production of liquid oxygen in a medium-pressure system with circulating nitrogen

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1962, 17-20

TEXT: Experiments conducted at the Problemnaya laboratoriya glubokogo kholoda (Deep Freeze Problem Laboratory) of the MVTU im. Baumana (MVTU im. Bauman) resulted in the development of an air separation system (Fig. 1) with turbo-compressors from 20 to 40 atm pressure, turbine-type expansion engines and circulating nitrogen. The system is designed for the industrial production of liquid oxygen. Complete air separation is achieved in this system with one rectification column, without special CO_2 separation and scrubbing. The operation of the system is described in detail and calculation data and graphs are included.

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Production of liquid oxygen ......

The system is considered economical; however, a high-pressure of 200 atm is advisable only for small deep-freeze systems where turbine-type machines cannot be used. There are 5 figures.

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Production of liquid oxygen .....

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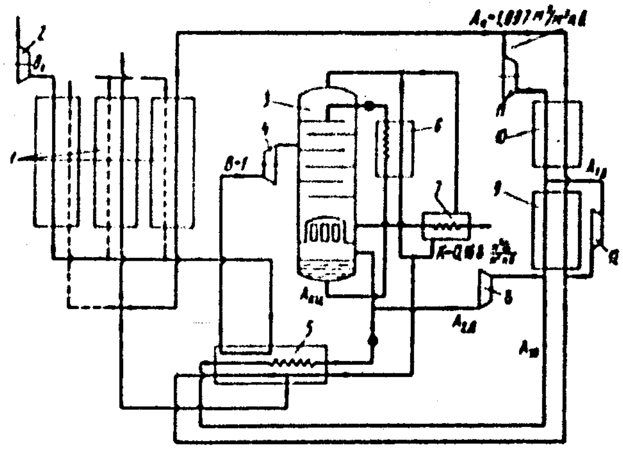

Fig. 1

Fig. 1. Diagram of the system. (1) regenerators; (2) turbocompressor; (3) rectification column; (4) turbine-type expansion engine; (5) heat-exchanger liquefier; (6) phlegma aftercooler; (7) oxygen aftercooler; (8) nitrogen expansion engine for partial expansion; (9) main nitrogen heat-exchanger; (10) nitrogen fore-cooler; (11) nitrogen turbocompressor, compressing gas to 30 atm·pressure; (12) turbine expansion engine expanding gas from 29.5 to 1.4 atm. Liquid oxygen leaves the system through the aftercooler (7).

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[illegible] IJP(c)/RPL JD/HW/JW
ACCESSION NR AM5003777 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/ 66 65 B+1

Arkharov, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; Butkevich, Konstantin Stefanovich; Golovintsev,
Andrey Grigor'yevich; Kulakov, Viktor Mikhaylovich; Parfenina, Irina
Vasil'yevna; Mikulin, YEvgeniy Ivanovich; Stolper, Mikhail Borisovich

Cryogenic engineering (Tekhnika nizkikh temperatur), Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya", 1964, 447 p. illus., biblio., fold. diagrs. (in pocket). Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: cryogenics, cryogenic equipment, liquid hydrogen, liquid helium

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book examines the theoretical principles of low-temperature engineering, describes the design of deep-cold equipment, and presents the methodology for calculating them with data required for design. Special attention is devoted to the new problems of low-temperature engineering which have not yet been covered sufficiently in the literature. They include: the development of low temperatures, classification and analysis of deep-cold cycles for obtaining liquid and gaseous products and cooling at a temperature level below 20 K. The methodology of designing effective heat exchange and separating equipment and piston and turbine machines is presented. The book contains a large amount of handbook and factual material. It can be a useful

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aid for researchers and engineers and as a guide for students and graduate students specialising in cryogenic engineering.

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Ch. II. Principles of the theory of low-temperature processes -- 21
Ch. III. Deep-cold cycles and their analysis -- 58
Ch. IV. Liquefaction of hydrogen and helium and obtaining super-low temperatures -- 127
Ch. V. Evaporation, condensation, and rectification in separating equipment and their investigation -- 184
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SUBMITTED: 15Oct64 SUB CODE: GP, TD

NO REF SOV: 20 OTHER: 113

Card 2/2 C

STOLPER, R.I

The Moscow colloquium of Soviet and French economists.
Vop. ekon. no.4:173-176 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Russia--Relations (General) with France))
(France--Relations (General) with Russia))
(Economics)

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PA 233T55

STOLPER, Y. B.

USSR/Metallurgy - Foundry, Equipment, Materials

Jul 52

"Use of Quick-Drying SB Binder in Molds and Cores," Y. B. Stolper, Z. I. Budantseva, Engineers

"Litey Proizvod" No 7, pp 8, 9

Discusses improvement in quality of castings obtained at "Serp i Molot" Plant by use of new binder for molding and core mixts. Binder represents hydrophobic emulsion of sulfite liquor, for prepn of which heavy fraction of shale gas-generator tar was used as emulsifier. Core mixts made with SB binder showed tensile strength to 15 kg/sq cm and decreased drying period by 50%.

233T55

STOLPER, Y. B., inzh., ALIFANOV, I.F., inzh., SPEKTOR, O.Sh., inzh.;
SUKHININ, G.K., inzh.

Oxygen-flux cutting of stainless steel risers. Svar. proizv. no.9:32-33 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Serp i molot" (for Stolper, Alifanov).
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Klin. med., 30 no. 10, 1952.

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Unclassified.

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Clin. Dept. Res. Inst. of Hyg. of Labour and Industr. Dis., Min. of Hlth, USSR. Experiences in the treatment of viral influenza and in the prophylaxis of this disease under working conditions (Russian text) KLIN. MED. 1954, 3([illegible]-25)

Acriquine is applied as an aerosol with or without penicillin for prophylactic purposes as well as for treatment during the early period of disease. The experiments which have been performed during an epidemic of viral influenza in the spring of 1952 on numerous groups of patients proved to be very encouraging. It is therefore necessary-at least from the standpoint of national economy to save labour-hours, - to apply aerosols for prophylactical and therapeutical purposes. Even treatment beginning only in the later period of disease is useful, as it prevents complications and shortens the course of disease. Further studies and extension of the treatment by aerosols in the course of viral influenza are necessary.

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[Production practice in the heavy machinery industry (Novyy Kramatorsk Stalin Machinery Plant at Elektrostal')] Proizvodstvennyi opyt v tiazhelom mashinostroenii. (Novo-Kramatorskii mashinostroitel'nyi zavod imeni Stalina, g. Elektrostal'.) Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1952. 138 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

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(Machine-shop practice)

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LERNER, B.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik AKKh; **STOLPNER**, E.B., nauchnoyy sotrudnik LNII AKKh.

[Gas heating systems] Szhiganie gaza v otopitel'nykh pechakh. [Sostaviteli: B.N.Lerner, E.B. Stelpner] Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1953. 26 p. (MLRA 7:7)

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FEDOTOV, Mikhail Fedotovich; STOLPNER, Ye.B., red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., red.;
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[Supplying gas to enterprises from city gas systems] Gazosnabzhenie predpriiatii ot gorodskikh gazovykh setei. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr.otd-nie, 1957. 238 p. (MIRA 11:1)

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[Safety measures in the transportation, distribution and uses of gas fuel] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri transportirovke, raspredelenii i ispol'zovanii gazovogo topliva. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr. otd-nie, 1960. 259 p. (MIRA 13:9)
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Operating single-pipe heating systems with lower water dividers.
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STOLPNER, Yefim Borisovich; ESTERKIN, Rakhmiyel' Iosifovich; BARSHTEYN, I.K., nauchnyy red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Adjustment and operation of gas supply systems for boiler units] Naladka i ekspluatatsiia sistem gazosnabzheniia kotel'nykh ustanovok. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 353 p. (MIRA 14:12)

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